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County Council of the County of Lanark
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION,
SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

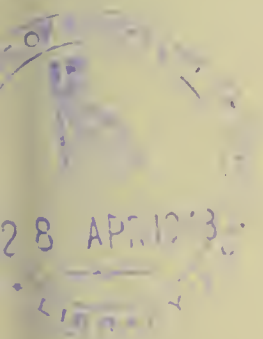
1946-47

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

I beg to submit the Thirty-eighth Annual Report on the Medical Inspection, Supervision and Treatment of School Children in the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st July, 1947.

The text of this Report, owing to the paper shortage, has been condensed as much as possible consistent with a clear statement of all relevant facts. It contains an account of all the necessary matters concerning the operation of the scheme during the year under review. All essential information is contained in the text and in the accompanying tables. The Report is in accordance with the recommendations contained in D.H.S. Circular No. 80/1947.

JOHN YOUNG,
Executive School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY OFFICES,
HAMILTON, *November, 1947.*

STAFF.

Executive School Medical Officer

JOHN YOUNG, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers

ANN K. CORMACK, M.B., Ch.B.

JANET B. CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(a) ISABEL C. DARLING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALEX. C. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

VIDA J. PERRY, M.B., Ch.B.

MARION A. PRENTICE, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Surgeons

R. JARDINE BEATTIE, L.D.S.

ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.

MARY H. HINSHELWOOD, L.D.S.

MARGARET HINSHELWOOD, L.D.S.

ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.

ELIZABETH WATSON, L.D.S.

JAMES M'D. WEATHERSTON, L.D.S.

Part-Time Ophthalmic Surgeons

JAMES HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

H. SOMERVILLE MARTYN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN A. MORTIMER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Part-Time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

ROBERT A. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.

Nurses

(b) MARION T. BARNARD.

MARY M. BENNETT.

HELEN S. BERTRAM.

JESSIE M'K. BLACK.

MARTHA CHISLETT.

RACHAEL DOBIE.

(c) ELIZABETH A. DONNACHIE.

ANNIE N. DOUGLAS.

FLORENCE D. FLEMING.

ADA FOWLIE.

(d) ISABEL GORDON.

JEAN HANNAH GRAY.

JEAN L. GREEN.

AMY S. T. HISLOP.

MARIA HUGHES.

(e) MARY JOHNSTON.

(f) MARGARET KELLY.

(g) JANE KENNEDY.

MARGARET K. LAMOND.

(h) AGNES L. D. MILLER.

ELIZABETH C. M'DONALD.

MARJORY K. M'DOUGALL.

(i) SUSAN M'FADYEN.

EMILY M'GEE.

JEAN G. M'GHIE.

(j) ISABEL MACKINNON.

MARGARET NEILSON.

HELEN PARK.

(k) MARGARET RUSSELL.

ANNE I. SORLEY.

MARGARET C. R. SUTTER.

(l) MARGARET TURNER.

MARY WALLACE.

(m) MARY A. YATES.

Dental Attendants

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (n) MARGARET BROWN. | (p) ELIZABETH M'DADE. |
| (o) ROSE ANN BURNETT. | SARAH M'GHIE. |
| MARY GOLD. | ELIZABETH M'KENZIE. |
| MARGARET JAMES. | (q) AGNES B. WOOD. |

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk—ROBERT A. M'ROBBIE.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| JAMES BISHOP. | BARBARA MONAGHAN. |
| JOHN PORTER. | MARION SINCLAIR. |
| (r) MARGARET BARR. | (t) JESSIE SPEIRS. |
| MARY W. BOYD. | HELEN S. STEVEN. |
| (s) AGNES J. BROWN. | |

Clerical Staff (Temporary Appointment)

(u) MARK ALLAN.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Resigned 15/1/47. | (k) Resigned 15/3/47. |
| (b) Appointed 4/9/46. | (l) Appointed 27/11/46. |
| Resigned 15/3/47. | Resigned 15/7/47. |
| (c) Appointed 16/1/47. | (m) Resigned 31/8/46. |
| Resigned 31/8/47. | (n) Appointed 23/5/46. |
| (d) Resigned 25/11/46. | Resigned 15/1/47. |
| (e) Appointed 24/9/46. | (o) Appointed 13/1/47. |
| (f) Appointed 17/3/47. | (p) Appointed 17/3/47. |
| (g) Appointed 17/2/47. | (q) Appointed 18/9/46. |
| (h) Resigned 15/8/46. | (r) Appointed 28/10/46. |
| (i) Appointed 17/2/47. | (s) Appointed 24/3/47. |
| (j) Resigned 15/6/47. | (t) Resigned 3/8/46. |
| (u) Resigned 16/1/47. | |

REPORT on the MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION and TREATMENT of SCHOOL CHILDREN in the COUNTY of LANARK for the year ended 31st July, 1947.

1. LIST OF STAFF.

The personnel of the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staff, both whole and part-time, is shown on page 4 of this Report. Changes in personnel which have occurred since the last Report are also indicated.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools in the educational area is as follows:—

(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	...	211
(b) Junior Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	14
(c) Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	13
(d) 1. Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	11
2. Special Classes at Certified Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Special Classes in Ordinary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	0
*Number of children on the school registers	...	...	...	...	...	84,314
*Number of children in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	75,831

*(These figures are taken from the official return for June, 1947.)

3. SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

There has been no large scale building of schools during the past year. Necessary repairs and alterations, as required, are carried out. The School Medical Officers take note of the condition of premises as regards heating, ventilation, lighting, etc. The condition and cleanliness of lavatories is also investigated. During the extreme frost in the early months of the current year, extreme difficulty was experienced in keeping lavatories in a suitable condition for use. Various experiments were adopted to overcome the freezing up of water borne systems, and in no case was it found necessary to close any of the schools, although the normal hours of instruction were considerably interfered with. Had the extremely cold weather persisted for much longer, a very serious situation would have arisen. Fortunately, this did not materialise. A great deal of building of schools, reconstruction of lavatories, etc., falls to be done when circumstances permit. It can be said that the hygienic condition of the schools has been as satisfactory as

the present abnormal circumstances will allow. Any urgent matter receives the attention of the County Architect and the Works Department.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Inspection of four age groups of children was carried out. These children were all systematically examined and records of their conditions duly noted on the official record card. In addition, children, who for any reason had not been systematically examined during previous years, were inspected. Special cases, who do not come within the systematic age groups, are examined. These are chosen by the Head and Class Teachers for examination of observed or suspected defects, either physical or mental. Visits by the Medical Officers and Nurses, to the class rooms, are carried out and any necessary recommendations about the treatment of the children in school, such as securing favourable positions in classes for children suffering from deafness or defective vision or modification of physical exercises, etc., are given to the Head Teachers and Class Teachers. Special attention is given to cleanliness of pupils and the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, are observed. Periods of exclusion for any necessary reason are reported to Headquarters and, in the case of notifiable diseases, to the Medical Officers of Health of the County or Burghs as is appropriate. Notification of parents regarding defects in their children are issued, accompanied by offers of treatment at the various school clinics. Special attention is also being paid to rheumatic and allied disorders. One nursery school has been opened in the Coatbridge Area in the building previously erected and used as a war-time day nursery. All entrants to this school are examined soon after admission and frequent visits are made during the year. A scheme of training for girls entering the school as assistants is to be formulated. The school is in charge of a fully qualified teacher.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

This service continued to operate as formerly, no change in nature or extent falling to be recorded. A considerable extension of the dental service will require to be made to bring it into line with the requirements of a complete dental service as deemed necessary to obtain complete dental fitness. The appointment of a Chief Dental Officer who, in addition to developing the school

dental service, will also develop and supervise the other dental schemes of the Local Health Authority, is a pre-requisite and is being considered by the interested authorities. At present, the service is partial and incomplete. Further details of the working of the dental service will be found in Section 7 of this Report.

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR " FOLLOWING UP."

The nursing staff consists of, at present, 30 nurses. Their duties are divided between Medical Inspection and Treatment in the various clinics. One important part of their work is the regular visiting of schools for the ascertainment and subsequent treatment of defects, especially in the matter of cleanliness. An opportunity is given to the parents to attend to this themselves or to avail themselves of the facilities for cleansing at the clinics. These cases are reviewed from time to time to prevent relapses. Domiciliary visitation is also done where necessary. A full account of the nurses' duties will be found in last year's Annual Report.

D. CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Cordial and mutually helpful relations continue to exist between the school service and the County and Burghal Public Health Services. The respective Medical Officers of Health are very willing to co-operate and their assistance is freely given. The chief points of contact between the services are in the use of common clinical accommodation, in the control of infectious and contagious disease in schools, notification of these diseases, the treatment of scabies and verminous states, treatment by Ultra Violet Rays, use of X-ray plants, examination of " sputum positive " contacts, immunisation of school and pre-school children, mass radiography, and in many other less important ways.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The co-operation which exists and was detailed in last year's Annual Report continues to operate. Thanks are due to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for their valuable assistance in difficult cases. The co-operation of Girl Guides and After Care Committees has been maintained.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

Excellent relations continue to exist with the teaching staffs of schools. Teachers and Medical Officers find it mutually advantageous to co-operate. A feature of the past year has been

the renewal of Parents-Teachers' Associations, and the School Medical Officers have co-operated by giving talks on various aspects of the school service, attending "quizzes," "brains trusts," etc. Parents frequently attend at the clinics with their children and get advice on a great variety of conditions. In home visitation by the nursing staff, a large measure of co-operation on the part of the parents is gained. A certain number of parents are present at the routine medical inspections in schools. These are generally mothers of entrants. Parents of the other age groups do not attend well unless they are anxious to have advice about some defect in their children.

5. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of children examined systematically during the routine inspection of the schools was 24,967. This number is made up of boys 12,775, girls 12,192. The difference in numbers between boys and girls is greater than in the year previous, i.e., 583 as against 313.

These numbers refer to children in the four age groups—entrants, second age group, third age group and fourth or secondary schools age group. In addition to these, 1,672 children who had been absent from school during previous years were examined. These are shown in a separate column in Table I. The number of special non-routine cases examined was 3,497 and the number of re-inspections by the School Medical Officers was 4,069.

The number of children who were notified to their parents for defects (exclusive of uncleanness and dental caries) was 4,491. This gives a percentage of 17·9. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 18·42. Re-inspections of children, noted at the routine examinations for specific defects, are carried out at revisits to schools. They number 4,069. Details of the number of children examined in the four age groups, other systematic examinations and special cases will be found in Table I.

The numbers of children found to be suffering from defects does not appear to vary much from year to year. During the year under review, the chief increase is to be found in the number of children suffering from catarrhal conditions, chiefly of the bronchial tubes and the ears. This was specially noticeable during the early months of the year, when the cold was intense and long continued.

The general health of the children, however, was not seriously impaired. There is no doubt that the provision of milk and hot

meals in schools was very beneficial in assisting the children over a very trying period.

In the succeeding paragraphs will be found a detailed statement of the incidence of specific diseases and disabilities. One of the most important of matters for investigation in school is the state of nutrition of the children. A state of good nutrition is the prime essential of a healthy life, and, so far as can be ascertained and deduced from relevant facts, there does not appear to be any significant evidence that the general level of nutrition in school children has fallen. Variations from year to year, within very circumscribed limits, are met with, but all the evidence of routine examinations and the observations of the School Medical Staff support the view that the standard of nutrition is being well maintained. It is almost unnecessary to comment on the beneficial effects of the supply of milk and meals in schools. Diseases usually considered as being indicative of states of bad nutrition are not more prevalent than in normal times and the powers of resistance to disease in general do not yet appear to be impaired. It can be said that the priorities given to children have had a beneficial effect.

The following table shows the average heights and weights of children in three age groups, contrasted with the corresponding standards of the Anthropometric Society. In so far as heights and weights are indications of nutritional fitness, the figures are satisfactory :—

AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.

AGE	5½		9½		12½	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Anthropometric Committee's Standard	41·2	41·0	50·7	50·0	56·0	56·8
County of Lanark ...	42·7	42·6	51·9	51·2	56·3	57·2

AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.

AGE	5½		9½		12½	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Anthropometric Committee's Standard	40·5	40·0	64·9	59·3	79·4	80·2
County of Lanark ...	43·06	41·05	64·5	61·5	80·6	80·9

Examinations are of two kinds, i.e., (1) Systematic examinations of children in specified age groups, and (2) Special examinations for specific defects. The number of children examined in the specified age groups was 24,967 and 3,497 were examined as special cases. Of the 24,967 children examined, 4,491 were notified for defects, a percentage of 17·9.

In the following paragraphs is shown the number of children found to be suffering from diseases or disabilities recorded at the routine medical inspections of schools during the year under review. The number of special cases is also shown :—

The numbers of children found at routine inspections to have defective clothing was 436 boys and 446 girls.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	24,967
Number found to have defective clothing	...	...	...	882
Percentage	...	...	...	3·5
Percentage last year	...	...	...	4·07
Number of special cases found defective	...	...	...	100

The figures for clothing show an improvement on those of the preceding year. Last year's figures being 994, with a percentage of 4·07.

Footgear also shows no deterioration. 84 boys and 22 girls were recorded as having defective footgear.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	24,967
Number found to have defective footgear	...	...	...	106
Percentage	...	...	...	0·42
Percentage last year	...	...	...	0·46
Number of special cases found defective	...	...	...	6

Uncleanliness of Head.—The total number recorded for this condition was 2,899 ; boys 287, girls 2,612. Uncleanliness of head consists of three categories—(1) Presence of nits, (2) Presence of lice, (3) Simple dirtiness. The numbers in these categories are as follows :—

<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected with nits</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage last year</i>	<i>Number of special cases found affected</i>
24,967	2,783	11·1	10·4	470
	<i>Number found to have lice present</i>			
24,967	81	0·32	0·5	35
	<i>Number dirty only</i>			
24,967	35	0·14	1·5	3

These figures show an improvement in the numbers of children who suffer from dirty and actively verminous heads. Cleansing is carried out either by the parents themselves or by the nursing staff at the Minor Ailments Clinics.

Uncleanliness of Body.—Is divided into two groups—(1) Simple dirtiness, (2) Verminous conditions.

The total number of children affected was 387, of whom 376 were in group (1) and 11 in group (2).

<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number affected with simple dirtiness</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number of special cases recorded</i>
24,967	376	1.5	34
	<i>Number verminous</i>		
24,967	11	0.04	10

It will be observed that the number of children found having body vermin is very small, and it is rare to find any child affected. The cases recorded were all boys, no girl being found with this condition.

Diseases of the Skin.—Included under this heading are diseases of the skin of the head and body. The total number of children suffering from diseases of the skin on the head was 302, or a percentage of 1.2. They are classified as follows :—(1) Ringworm, (2) Impetigo, and (3) Other diseases.

(1) Number of children examined	...	...	...	24,967
Number with Ringworm of the head	...	...	...	14
Percentage	...	...	...	0.05
Percentage last year	...	...	...	0.09
Special cases found affected	...	...	...	2

Children with ringworm of the head are treated at the School Clinics and are also afforded treatment by X-rays at Stonehouse Hospital. The figures above show a decrease of 10 children affected as compared with the previous year.

(2) Number of children examined	...	...	...	24,967
Number with Impetigo head	...	...	...	159
Percentage	...	...	...	0.6
Percentage last year	...	...	...	0.5
Special cases found affected	...	...	...	49

Impetigo, as the figures show, was rather more prevalent than in the previous year.

(3) Other diseases of Head includes all other skin diseases of the head apart from Ringworm and Impetigo.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	24,967
Number found affected	...	...	...	129
Percentage	...	...	...	0.5
Percentage last year	...	...	...	0.45
Special cases found affected	...	...	...	42

There is no significant change from the year previous.

The total number of children recorded as suffering from diseases of the skin of the body was 1,032, a percentage of 4.13, classified as below :—

<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected with ringworm of body</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage last year</i>	<i>Special cases found affected</i>
24,967	5	0.02	0.04	3
	<i>Number affected with impetigo</i>			
24,967	94	0.37	0.48	24
	<i>Number affected with scabies</i>			
24,967	182	0.7	1.2	93
	<i>Number affected with other diseases of skin</i>			
24,967	751	3.0	3.1	242

There was a slight increase in Ringworm, a decrease in Impetigo, a large decrease in Scabies, and a small decrease in other diseases, as compared with the previous year.

Malnutrition.—It is satisfactory to record that there is no evidence of any significant deterioration in the nutrition of school children throughout the educational area. The provision of milk and meals in schools has definitely rendered the possibility of a decline in nutritional standards very unlikely. Malnutrition is divided into two categories—(a) Slight Malnutrition, (b) Bad Nutrition. In group (a) 761 children, a percentage of 3.04, were recorded as suffering from slight degrees of malnutrition due to a great variety of causes and not necessarily due to want of food. The figures for the previous year were 502 or a percentage of 2.05. (b) Bad Nutrition means a state of nutrition very much below the average and is probably due to insufficient or unsuitable food. The number of children recorded under this heading was 15 or percentage of 0.06. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 13, a percentage of 0.05.

<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found suffering from slight malnutrition</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage last year</i>	<i>Special cases found affected</i>
24,967	761	3.04	2.05	18
	<i>Number with bad nutrition</i>			
24,967	15	0.06	0.05	None

Oral Sepsis.—The number of children affected with this condition was 246 or a percentage of 0.9. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 350 or a percentage of 1.4. This shows a decrease.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	24,967
Number found affected	...	...	...	246
Percentage	...	...	...	0.9
Percentage 1945-46	...	...	...	1.4
Special cases found affected	...	...	...	11

Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx.—Under this heading are included all diseases and conditions of the Nose, Throat and Glands. The total number of children recorded in these three categories was 8,346 or a percentage of 33.4. The majority of these cases are recorded for observation only. Below is a tabular statement :—

	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number found defective</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage 1945-46</i>	<i>Special cases affected</i>
Nasal conditions for observation	24,967	588	2.35	3.1	34
For Treatment (Adenoids)	24,967	167	0.6	1.8	85
Other Conditions of Nose	24,967	602	2.4	2.5	71
Tonsils for observation	24,967	3,636	14.5	15.8	81
Tonsils for treatment	24,967	1,355	5.3	6.6	274
Glands for observation	24,967	1,970	7.9	6.8	34
Glands for treatment	24,967	28	0.1	0.1	12

External Eye Diseases.—These include Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Opacities, Squints and other diseases. The total number of children affected was 1,172 or a percentage of 4.7. Below are details of the various conditions :—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Blepharitis ...	24,967	415	1.6	89
Conjunctivitis ...	24,967	144	0.5	41
Corneal Opacities ...	24,967	11	0.04	4
Squints ...	24,967	522	2.1	155
Other Diseases ...	24,967	80	0.3	32

There is no significant change in the numbers affected as compared with the year previous.

Visual Acuity.—Is divided into two groups—(1) Those with 6/9 or 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses (Fair Vision), (2) Those with 6/18 or worse in the better eye with or without glasses (Bad Vision). The total number of children in these two groups was 1,618, a percentage of 9.36.

The number of children recorded for treatment of errors of refraction was 1,293 or a percentage of 7.5.

<i>Visual Acuity</i>	<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found defective</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number of special cases found defective</i>
6/9 or 6/12 in better eye ...	*17,271	1,246	7.2	243
6/18 or worse in better eye ...	*17,271	372	2.15	160

* Infant children not included.

Ear Diseases.—Are grouped in two categories—(1) Otorrhoea or "running ear," and (2) Other diseases of Ears. The total number affected was 500 or a percentage of 2.0.

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of Children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage 1945-46</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Otorrhoea ...	24,967	190	0.76	0.9	83
Other Diseases of Ears ...	24,967	310	1.24	0.4	60

There was a decided decrease in the incidence of Otorrhoea and a very large increase in Other Diseases of the Ears due to the prevalence of mild degrees of catarrh of the ears and the presence of wax, probably caused by the severe weather.

Defective Hearing —Is grouped according to severity Group (1) Children with slight deafness which does not require any special educational treatment; (2A) those who need a favourable position in class; (2B) those who require special educational treatment (3) Severe deafness with serious speech defects (deaf-mutism, etc.)

<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Hearing group</i>	<i>Number found affected</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
24,967	1	252	1.01	13
24,967	2A	113	0.45	19
24,967	2B	1	0.004	None
24,967	3	None	—	None

Speech.—Two categories—(1) Defective Articulation, (2) Stammering. The total number of children recorded under these two headings was 179, a percentage of 0.7 and separately as follows :—

<i>Condition of speech</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number defective</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Defective articulation	24,967	149	0.58	24
Stammering ...	24,967	30	0.12	7

Mental and Nervous Condition.—Under this heading comes all those children who are backward, dull, mentally defective but educable, mentally defective ineducable, nervous and unstable, and those who exhibit difficult behaviour. The total number of children recorded in this section was 250 or 1.0 per cent. Below is a tabular statement of these conditions :—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found defective</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage 1945-46</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Backwardness ...	24,967	57	0.23	0.19	23
Dullness ...	24,967	107	0.43	0.38	32
M.D. (Educable) ...	24,967	45	0.18	0.15	10
M.D. (Ineducable)	24,967	3	0.012	0.02	1
Nervous and unstable	24,967	33	0.13	0.09	11
Behaviour difficult	24,967	5	0.02	0.03	1

Heart Diseases.—Are of three kinds—Congenital, Acquired, and Functional. The total number of children affected was 577 or a percentage of 2.3. Below are details of these three groups :—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage 1945-46</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Congenital Hearts	24,967	28	0.112	0.102	4
Acquired Hearts ...	24,967	188	0.75	0.5	37
Functional Hearts	24,967	361	1.44	1.07	30

These figures show some increase in the numbers of children affected with Heart Conditions.

Lung Diseases.—Includes Chronic Bronchitis, Suspected T.B. of Lungs, and Other Diseases. The total number of children recorded under these three headings was 943 or a percentage of 3·8. Details are given below :—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage 1945-46</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Chronic Bronchitis	24,967	82	0·33	0·46	3
Suspected T.B. ...	24,967	14	0·05	0·03	5
Other Diseases ...	24,967	847	3·4	2·46	48

These figures show a fall in cases of Chronic Bronchitis, a slight increase in Suspected T.B., and a considerable increase in Other Diseases, mainly Bronchial Catarrh, during the severe winter.

Deformities.—Are classed as Congenital and Acquired. The total number recorded in both groups was 264 or a percentage of 1·05. Details of these conditions appear below :—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number found affected</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage 1945-46</i>	<i>Special cases</i>
Congenital Deformities	24,967	54	0·21	0·2	1
Acquired Deformities due to Infantile Paralysis	24,967	24	0·09	0·09	4
Probable Rickets ...	24,967	142	0·56	0·58	2
Other Causes ...	24,967	44	0·17	0·39	10

There is practically no difference in the numbers of these conditions, except in the “Other Causes” group, which shows a decrease from the previous year.

Infectious Diseases.—16 children, 3 boys and 13 girls, suffering from infectious diseases were found in the schools. The number in the previous year was 7. The number of special cases found to be suffering from infectious diseases was 8.

Other Diseases and Defects.—This group includes all of those diseases and defects which have not been recorded in the preceding paragraphs. The total number recorded was 626 (310 boys and 316 girls). The more important of these conditions are listed below :—

Anaemia 240 ; enuresis 105 ; obesity 51 ; hernia 10 ; goitre 41 ; debility 25 ; rheumatism 25 ; thread worms 12 ; fractures and sprains 14 ; laryngitis, tonsillitis and tracheitis 9 ; cysts 6 ; loss of eye 8 ; chorea 8 ; acidosis 4 ; coeliac disease 3 ; hypothyroidism 4 ; undescended testicle 2 ; birth paralysis 2 ; albinism

2 ; appendicitis 2 ; prolapse of bowel 2 ; and one each of Reynaud's disease, Bell's paralysis, nephritis, vulvo-vaginitis, migraine, epilepsy, glycosuria, hydrocephalus, cystitis, hydrocele and asthma.

In addition, 170 selected cases were found to be suffering from similar conditions.

EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF OTHER THAN ROUTINE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Many special examinations are undertaken by the School Medical Officers other than those of routine school examinations. These were fully reported on in last year's Annual Report and a tabular statement of these special examinations is given below :—

- (a) Examinations of absentees from schools and irregular attenders. They totalled 665.
- (b) Examination of Physically and Mentally Invalid Children at the special schools. They numbered 951.
- (c) Examinations of Invalid Children for admission to special schools. The number examined was—Physically Invalid 157 ; Mentally Invalid 100.
- (d) Children employed under the Employment of Children Act. The total was 273.

The following tabular statement shows the number of children employed in each school management area and the nature of the employment undertaken :—

<i>Area Number</i>	<i>Delivering papers</i>	<i>Delivering messages</i>	<i>Delivering milk</i>	<i>Delivering rolls</i>	<i>(Children employed) Total</i>
1	2	—	—	—	2
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	—	—	3
4	3	—	1	—	4
5	5	10	1	—	16
6	10	4	8	—	22
7	7	2	9	—	18
8	21	9	35	—	65
9	6	9	6	—	21
10	—	—	—	—	—
11	25	—	—	—	25
12	31	6	19	—	56
13	13	1	14	3	31
14	—	6	4	—	10
Total (all areas)	125	48	97	3	273

- (e) Children examined under the Children and Young Persons Act. Juvenile delinquents numbered 164, Borstal cases 5.
- (f) Examination of teachers 7; janitors 57; school cleaners 25; attendance officers 3; nurses 5; dental attendants 2; certification for certified institutions 10; assistant youth organisers 2; laboratory steward 1; epileptics for admission to Bridge of Weir 2; Ineducable children reported to General Board of Control 39; a total of 153.
- (g) Guardianship cases includes children taken into protective custody and boarded-out children. They numbered 110.

In addition to these, Wooddean House, Bothwell, and Fleming-ton House, Uddingston, which house children taken into protection by the Education Committee, are regularly visited by one of the School Medical Officers.

- (h) Survey of "Random Sample" children in connection with the mental survey of 9 years old children in Scotland. They totalled 881.
- (i) Students in preliminary training for the teaching profession, 5 in number.
- (j) Examination of necessitous children for the supply of clothing, boots, food and tonic food in the form of cod liver oil and extract of malt. The number granted boots was 3,284; clothing 153; and tonic food 22.
- (k) Children for admission to the holiday camps. These are examined twice. The number of examinations was 1,582.
- (l) Examination of deaf and deaf-mute children—4.
- (m) Examination of blind children and blind adults for technical training—2.
- (n) Immunisation of school children—owing to staffing difficulties this was less than in previous years—174. A systematic effort will be made in the ensuing year.

(o) Special examination of children at the Minor Ailments Clinics numbered 2,179.

Under the provisions of the 1946 Education (Scotland) Act children, who are defaulters in attendance at school and whose parents have been summoned before the Attendance Committee with a view to probable prosecution, are specially examined either at clinics or at their homes. This is necessary when the parent puts forward the defence that the child was absent on account of illness. Form A.A.5, relative to this, has been issued in 282 instances and the children duly examined.

Special Survey of "Random Sample" Children.—This survey was conducted in Lanarkshire schools and homes during the month of June, 1947, at the request of the Department of Health and the Scottish Council for Research in Education in connection with the "Mental Survey" of children in Scottish schools who were born in 1936. The "Random Sample" consisted of children born on the 1st, 2nd or 3rd of each month or who were twins. Information on the following points was requested and obtained :—Occupation of father or guardian and whether he was an employer, worked for himself or was employed by someone else, and method of payment, if so employed ; year of mother's birth ; number of apartments and individuals in the home ; height and weight of child and whether or not it was or had been affected by any of nine specified diseases. The Survey was carried out by the Medical and Nursing Staffs, and necessitated visits to schools and also homes, where necessary. 881 children were examined. A number who were absent on holidays, ill or in hospital, etc., will be examined when available during the incoming session. The schedules were returned to the Scottish Council for Research in Education for collation with other areas.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Minor ailments are treated at twelve main clinics and eleven subsidiary clinics. The main clinics are situated in the populous areas and the subsidiary clinics are sited in the rural areas. A

mobile clinic is included in those which serve the country districts. A new clinic has been started at Uddingston in the Community Centre and will serve this district and also Bothwell area.

Treatment of eye, ear, nose and skin conditions, including scabies and ringworm, is provided. The total number of children treated at the main clinics was 14,002 and the number of attendances made was 70,530. At the subsidiary clinics 4,534 children, who made 28,763 attendances, were treated. The totals for all clinics were 18,536 children treated and 99,293 attendances made. Children with eye conditions treated at the main clinics numbered 1,402 with 10,694 attendances. Ear diseases in 787 children with 7,325 attendances were recorded. 320 children with nasal defects, who made 3,361 attendances, were treated. As usual diseases of the skin, including scabies and ringworm, account for the majority of cases treated. The number of children treated was 11,483 with 49,150 attendances.

Scabies, which has been very prevalent, especially during the war years, is now on the decline and there has been a decided drop in the numbers treated at clinics for this skin disease. The number treated was 1,471 as compared with 2,444 in the previous year. There is indication that there will now be a steady decline in the incidence of this disease, which has for many years been an unwelcome feature of child life.

An important part of treatment carried out at the clinics is the cleansing of children suffering from verminous conditions. During routine medical inspection of the children in schools and routine visitation by nurses, parents of children who are infested with nits or vermin or both are notified of these conditions and are given an opportunity of having the children cleansed at the clinics. During the past year over 700 children were treated chiefly for uncleanness of the head. Home visitation by members of the nursing staff is of service in securing attention to cleanliness. In no case has it been found necessary to prosecute parents.

Minor ailments in children at the special schools are treated by nurses who are in daily attendance for this purpose.

The total number of treatments given in the special schools was 2,179.

Below is a tabular statement of the number of children treated at the various clinics and the number of attendances made :—

Established Clinics.

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Children treated.</i>	<i>Attendances made,</i>
Airdrie	Dr. Darling	1,571	7,266
Baillieston	Dr. Pollock	958	4,744
Bellshill	Dr. Perry	1,260	6,793
Blantyre	Dr. Cormack	1,198	6,601
*Cambuslang	Dr. Cunningham	1,377	7,666
Coatbridge	Dr. Darling	2,096	8,890
Hamilton	Dr. Douglas	1,482	9,025
Larkhall	Dr. Douglas	1,068	5,576
Motherwell	Dr. Prentice	735	4,272
Rutherglen	Dr. Cunningham	1,249	4,323
†Shotts	Dr. Wilson	139	772
Wishaw	Dr. Prentice	869	4,602
		<u>14,002</u>	<u>70,530</u>

* In addition, nurses of the school staff treated 63 children (with 173 attendances) for scabies at the Health Institute, Cambuslang.

† Conducted by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

Subsidiary Clinics.

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Children treated.</i>	<i>Attendances made.</i>
Blackwood	205	1,132
Lesmahagow	403	2,145
Carluke	429	3,923
Carnwath	203	2,313
Lanark	194	1,614
Forth	160	1,895
Stonehouse	297	974
Strathaven	1,326	5,407
East Kilbride	555	2,189
Benhar	413	2,811
Mobile Clinic	349	4,360
	<u>4,534</u>	<u>28,763</u>

Ultra Violet Ray treatment is available at clinics in the County and Burghal areas for all suitable cases. These facilities are given free of cost by the respective Medical Officers of Health and thanks are due to them for their co-operation.

The number of children treated during the year was 894. The number of exposures was 5,559.

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

The scheme of visual treatment continued to function as in previous years. All children in need of visual examination and treatment are referred to the three eye specialists. Spectacles, when ordered, are dispensed by opticians at convenient centres. These are supplied free of cost. Children supplied with spectacles to the prescription of the Ophthalmic Surgeons are recalled at intervals to the visual clinics for checking purposes. It is very seldom that the spectacles supplied do not conform to the orders of the Ophthalmic Surgeons. The number of acceptances of children recommended for visual examination is high. Children now do not have so much objection to wearing glasses and parents now show an increased interest in their children's visual welfare. The advice of the eye specialists is available also for any eye condition and is not limited to errors of refraction.

Squints are treated by occlusion and the provision of suitable glasses. They numbered 626.

Children suffering from myopia are recalled at frequent regular intervals.

The total number of children examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeons during the year under review was 2,497.

Re-examinations of children previously treated was 5,847, and the total attendances at the visual clinics was 8,344.

Spectacles were prescribed in 2,309 instances and 160 were treated otherwise or advised.

Details of visual treatment will be found in Table VI of this Report.

In the course of visual examinations, the Eye Specialists encounter other conditions than refractive errors and a list of these is given below :—

Squint (convergent, divergent and alternating), 626, is the commonest of these defects. Treatment is directed towards saving the sight of the squinting eye and, if possible, the attainment of

binocular vision. Other conditions encountered were corneal ulcers, 4; corneal opacities, 43; blepharitis and conjunctivitis, 38; nystagmus, 15; nebulae of cornea, 18; cataract, 12; ptosis, 5; pseudo-neuritis, 2; choroido-retinal changes, 2; anisometropia, 3; keratitis, 1; coloboma, 1; iridocyclitis, 1; dislocation of lens, 2; optic atrophy, 1; aphakia, 1; bergmeister papilla, 1; synechia, 1.

C. NOSE AND THROAT OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

This service continued to operate with some intermissions due to nursing difficulties. Children accepting treatment for ear, nose and throat conditions are all examined before operation by the part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists. Tonsil and adenoid operations are carried out at Cleland Hospital, the Carnegie Health Institute, Motherwell; Lockhart Hospital, Lanark; Lady Home Hospital, Douglas; and the Kello Hospital, Biggar. Each hospital supplies the nursing staff except in the case of Cleland Hospital and the Motherwell Centre, where nurses of the school staff supplement those of these two operating centres.

The total number of children operated on at the various centres is given in tabular form below :—

Cleland Hospital.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	319
Number treated for ear conditions	... ..	31
Number treated for nasal conditions	... ..	22
		<hr/>
		372
		<hr/>
Number examined and advised no operation needed		57
Number of attendances made by patients	... ..	929

Carnegie Health Institute, Motherwell.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	303
Number of attendances made by patients	... ..	1,022
Time occupied by surgeons—hours	... ..	94
Time occupied by anaesthetist—hours	... ..	94

Lady Home Hospital, Douglas.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	Nil
---	-----	-----

Lockhart Hospital, Lanark.

(Dr. C. E. SCOTT)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids ... 121

A considerable number of the children examined and operated on suffer from other conditions other than enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Ear conditions and defects of hearing are the chief of these. It is anticipated that in the near future clinics for ear diseases and defects of hearing only will be in operation.

D. ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

This service operated as formerly. Ever increasing advantage is being taken of this scheme, which is open to all school children throughout the educational area. Children are examined primarily at two chief clinics sited at the County Hospital, Motherwell, and at Stonehouse Hospital. Subsidiary clinics are situated in the County area and the Burghs. All of these clinics are under the control of the Orthopaedic Surgeons. A Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon is available for advice in selected cases. Hospital treatment is afforded at Philipshill Hospital and at Stonehouse Hospital, where surgical and other remedial treatment is carried out. At both of these hospitals, where the children are resident for long periods, education is provided by qualified teachers. After-care is carried out by two Orthopaedic Sisters, one of whom is a Physiotherapist, at the subsidiary clinics or by domiciliary visitation. Orthopaedic appliances, special boots, artificial limbs, etc., are provided free of cost. Remedial exercises are carried out. Below is a statement of the number of visits, revisits and surgical treatments at the clinics and hospitals :—

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Visits and Revisits.</i>		
County Hospital, Motherwell	268
County Hospital, Stonehouse	233
After-Care Clinics	1,299
Total	1,800

<i>Surgical Treatment.</i>			
Philipshill Hospital ... ..	...	...	8
Stonehouse Hospital ... ..	...	...	30
Total ...	...	...	38

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

This service continued to operate as in former years. The staffing difficulties of the year previous were relieved by the appointment of two dentists to fill the place of those who had resigned their appointments. During the year under review all children between 5 years and 18 years of age were inspected at least once. A considerable number had a second examination. The total number of examinations made during the year was 112,550.

The number of children notified to their parents as in need of dental treatment was 56,889, of whom 28,634 were boys and 28,265 were girls. The percentage of those requiring treatment based on these figures is 50·6.

The number of pupils treated was 18,385 (an increase of over 5,000 on the year previous) and the number of attendances made for treatment was 21,122.

In the matter of treatment, the number of extractions of temporary teeth was 19,814 and of permanent teeth 3,388.

Conservative treatment, in the form of fillings of both temporary and permanent teeth with either amalgam or cement, was carried out.

The numbers in each category are as follows :—

Fillings, temporary teeth by amalgam	...	269
Fillings, temporary teeth by cement	...	2,450
Fillings, permanent teeth by amalgam	...	5,708
Fillings, permanent teeth by cement	...	681
Total Fillings ...		9,108

Other treatment of a conservative nature, consisting of scaling, cleaning, polishing, silver nitrate treatment, etc., was carried out in 3,048 instances.

Children who needed a general anaesthetic were operated on by arrangement with the Dental Hospital, Glasgow. They numbered 4.

The number of sessions devoted to inspection was 845 and to treatment 2,423.

Below in tabular form is a statement of the work carried out by the Dental Officers :—

<i>Dental officer</i>		<i>Number of children treated</i>	<i>Extractions (temporary teeth)</i>	<i>Extractions (permanent teeth)</i>	<i>Fillings (amalgam or cement)</i>	<i>Other treatment (scaling, cleaning, etc.)</i>
Mr. Beattie	...	2,349	2,496	424	547	366
Mr. Rankin	...	2,493	2,921	518	888	141
Mr. Weatherston	...	2,098	2,461	739	2,607	1,071
Mr. Hay	...	2,608	1,825	348	1,589	485
Miss Hinshelwood		2,587	3,145	425	1,343	122
Miss Margaret Hinshelwood	...	4,124	4,726	584	1,314	348
Miss Watson	...	2,126	2,240	350	820	515
		18,385	19,814	3,388	9,108	3,048

Full details of the working of the dental service will be found in Table V at the end of this Report.

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The four special schools, Drumpark Invalid School, Dalton Invalid School, Knowetop Invalid School, and Woodburn Invalid School, sited at Bargeddie, Cambuslang, Motherwell and Hamilton respectively, continued to function throughout the year. These schools are now all housed in their original buildings which had been in military occupation. Each school provides for the education of physically invalid and mentally retarded children. These handicapped children are conveyed to and from the schools in motor buses which pick them up at pre-arranged collecting places near their homes. Some who are unable to walk are collected at their homes. Food is provided at the schools. Extra nourishment, in the form of milk, virol, etc., is also a routine. A nurse is in daily attendance for the treatment of minor ailments and the schools are visited at least once per month by one of the School Medical Officers, who examines the children and keeps records of their physical and mental condition. In the case of Woodburn Special School, minor ailments are attended to at Hamilton Minor Ailments Clinic. There is the prospect that in the near future this school will be transferred to new buildings at Auchinraith House, when it may be possible to extend the area served by it, especially in the Bothwell district. These schools, which play a very important part in the educational and health services of the County, are not sufficient to cater for the needs of the whole educational area, and considerable additions to their number will be necessary when building becomes possible.

Deaf-mute and educationally deaf children are educated as day pupils at the School for the Deaf, Hamilton, or as residential pupils at the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross, or Langside Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow.

Blind and educationally blind children are trained at the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh, or at St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross, Glasgow.

Children who are so severely crippled as to be unfit for training in a special school and are not mentally defective are admitted to East Park Homes for Infirm Children, Glasgow, and Largs.

Epileptic children who are not mentally defective and are not suitable for training in an ordinary or special school are admitted to the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir.

The special schools have classes for the training of children suffering from high degrees of myopia. These total 31.

69 children recovered their health and were transferred back to ordinary schools.

14 physically invalid children and 22 mentally invalid ones obtained suitable employment.

Mentally retarded children who after trial in the special schools are found to be ineducable are reported to the General Board of Control for Scotland.

Below are details of the numbers and conditions of children accommodated at special schools :—

Physically Invalid Children.

At the four special schools	...	...	...	...	493
At Eastpark Homes for Children, Glasgow and Largs	...				8
At the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir (Epileptics)	...				2

Mentally Invalid Children.

At the four special schools	...	...	...	...	458
At Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow	...				5
At St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs	...	...			9

Deaf-Mute and Educationally Deaf Children.

At the School for the Deaf, Townhead, Hamilton	...				32
At the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh					15
At St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross	...	...			26
At Langside Deaf and Dumb Institution	...	...	...		2

Blind or Educationally Blind Children.

At the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh ...	...	6
At St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross	...	4

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The first Nursery School in Lanarkshire was opened on 1st October, 1946, at Coatbridge. The building acquired for this purpose was one which had been specially erected for and run as a war-time day nursery for the Burgh of Coatbridge and was being discontinued. The building, though in many essential requirements did not measure up to the standards of a nursery school, was considered as suitable as could be obtained at the time. It was felt that experience could be gained for future use and there was a demand for a nursery school. Forty children are accommodated. Entrants are medically examined and inspections carried out at regular intervals. The children are immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough. The school is in charge of a fully qualified lady teacher. Examination and treatment for visual, dental, ear, nose and throat and other defects is afforded as in the primary schools. Meals and milk are also supplied daily. A second Nursery School, sited in the Burgh of Hamilton, will be ready for occupation early in the coming session.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

A. Instruction in physical exercises is given in all schools in the educational area. In junior secondary and secondary schools a trained teacher is employed. In primary schools the class teachers are responsible for this instruction advised by visiting physical instructors. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and other associations are common. Swimming, where baths are available, is a popular form of physical training.

B. SWIMMING BATHS.

No extension of these facilities from those in existence during previous years falls to be recorded. The chief centres are at Motherwell, Hamilton, Airdrie, Coatbridge and Shotts.

C. PLAYING FIELDS.

The chief change from the previous session is the acquisition of a playing field by Dalziel Secondary School, Motherwell. It is sited at Cleland House.

D. HOLIDAY CAMPS.

Under the Committee's holiday camp scheme, camps were sited in school premises at Strathaven Academy, Lanark St. Mary's R.C. School, Lanark Grammar School, Douglas West Public School, Leadhills Public School, Crawford Public School, and Biggar High School.

There was some alteration in camping arrangements as compared with previous years, viz., the camp previously held at Glengonnar, Abington, was discontinued, an extra camp for two weeks was sited at Crawford, and the special schools camp at Lanark Grammar School functioned for two weeks instead of a month as formerly. The arrangements for choice of pupils from selected schools, the medical examination of the pupils before going to camp and their weekly supervision while there and the transport to and from the camps were the same as in previous years. Members of the teaching staffs officiated as supervisors of the camps. The weather in the first part of July was variable and in the second fortnight was good. The children were contented and happy in their surroundings and benefited in health. There was no serious illness or accident. Below is a detailed statement of the camps :—

Lanark (Lanark Grammar School)—Invalid children from Woodburn and Dalton Special Schools for two weeks only.

Lanark (St. Mary's R.C. School)—R.C. Boys' Camp.

Douglas (Douglas West P. School)—Girls' Camp.

Strathaven (Strathaven Academy)—R.C. Girls' Camp.

Leadhills (Leadhills P. School)—Boys' Camp.

Biggar (Biggar H.G. School)—First fortnight Girls' Camp ; second fortnight Boys' Camp. In the case of this camp a double number of children was accommodated.

Crawford (Crawford P. School)—Boys' Camp (first fortnight only).

The number of children attending the camps during July was 551 and the number of teacher supervisors was 75.

The camps were visited by members of the Medical Services Committee. They were also weekly visited by members of the school medical service. Nurses of the school service assisted at the camp for invalid children at Lanark Grammar School.

Residential School

During the month of June, 1947, a residential summer school was in operation at Glengonnar Camp, Abington. The children accommodated there were Roman Catholic boys and girls from six schools in the educational area. These were St Augustine's R.C. School, Coatbridge, Craigneuk R.C. School, Wishaw, Rutherglen R.C. School, Baillieston R.C. School, Whifflet R.C. School, and Cadzow R.C. School, Hamilton. The number of boys was 140 and girls 100. A resident nurse was available to attend to minor ailments and a visiting general practitioner attended daily. The school was also visited by members of the school medical service. The school was under the controlling supervision of a headmaster, who was helped by 12 assistants. The school was a great success, and the children enjoyed and benefited from their stay there. It is anticipated that a similar residential school for Protestant children will be in operation during the month of September at West Linton.

E. INSTRUCTION IN PERSONAL HYGIENE.

Is given as part of the ordinary instruction to children in schools. The teachers in their daily contacts with children have the opportunity to impress on the children the necessity for cleanliness and attention to simple rules of health. This is regularly done in the schools. Other contacts giving opportunities for the dissemination of instruction are the periodical medical and dental inspections at schools, attendance at the Minor Ailments Clinics, school visitation by nurses for the purpose of ascertaining dirty or verminous conditions, attendance at the special schools where bathing is one of the routine procedures. In these ways and by the domiciliary visits of the nursing staff much can be and is done to foster habits of cleanliness. The provision of adequate housing and the means for personal cleansing must be available before any instruction can be expected to give adequate results.

10. OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Included under this heading are the "Milk in Schools" scheme, the School Meals Service, the supply of boots and clothing to necessitous children, the Consultant Service, Rehabilitation Scheme and the supply of tonic food to suitable cases on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

"MILK IN SCHOOLS" SCHEME.

The operation of this scheme has now progressed beyond the bounds of novelty and is now an accepted routine of school life. In quality of milk, as high a standard as possible is attained. Individual quantity (one-third of a pint) is the same. The bulk consumption of milk has increased owing to its free supply to school children. The "Milk in Schools" scheme is now a well recognised addition to the arrangements for securing a healthy school population. The provision of Grade A T.T. milk plus pasteurisation is a double insurance against the transmission of disease germs.

The following tabular statement shows the monthly consumption of milk during the year compared with the year previous and also the first of the scheme :—

<i>Month.</i>		1946-47	1945-46	1935-36
September, 1946	...	70,868	49,550	46,122
October, 1946	...	69,692	53,931	44,294
November, 1946	...	67,883	48,216	43,214
December, 1946	...	66,176	47,577	40,010
January, 1947	...	65,831	48,328	37,729
February, 1947	...	61,617	49,701	38,385
March, 1947	...	60,691	50,465	38,621
April, 1947	...	67,502	55,183	38,847
May, 1947	...	69,387	53,325	38,910
June, 1947	...	64,903	56,129	39,200

No charge is now made for the milk provided in schools.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

This also is now a well established feature of school life and has been extended to the point of covering all schools in Lanarkshire. The arrangements for cooking and distribution of food remain unaltered. The quality of the food supplied is good and as much variation in its nature as is possible in these days of austerity is aimed at. A balanced diet is the objective and it is just as important to train children to an appreciation of food values as to teach them scholastic subjects. Quite a number of the children have two dinners per day, one at the school and another after school hours at home. Every endeavour is made to supply meals which contain an adequate amount of protein, carbohydrate and fats.

With the exception of two small isolated schools, where difficulties have been experienced in regard to accommodation and

staff, every school in Lanarkshire has its own mid-day meals service. Of the 230 schools included in the scheme, 40 have their own specially equipped kitchens, and in these schools the meals are cooked and served on the premises. The other 190 schools are served from the central kitchens, of which there are now 17 in the County.

Out of approximately 76,000 children attending schools daily in the County, upwards of 40,000 are receiving meals each day. The percentage of participating children is 52, which is the highest amongst the nine largest education areas in Scotland. The dining arrangements in many schools fall far short of the desired standard, due to the nature of the accommodation in use. This situation is due, of course, to improvisations which had to be resorted to in the early years of the war, when the Government made their call to Education Authorities to proceed with the utmost possible expedition to provide a service of mid-day meals in schools. The unsatisfactory nature of these arrangements is recognised by members of committee and the responsible officials, and already there have been presented to the Scottish Education Department schemes for the establishment of upwards of 100 standard dining halls. A number of these schemes have been completed, but there is likely to be some retardation in progress due to the general shortage of materials. When the position eases in this matter it is anticipated that speedy progress will be made in the erection of the new dining halls throughout the County.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

By arrangement with the County Public Health Department, the services of two Consultants are available for school children. One of these is a Specialist in Children's Diseases. Consultations are held at the County Hospital, Motherwell. It is hoped in the near future to have extended services of a Consultant in Ear diseases with defects of hearing, and also in Skin diseases. The family doctors of children reported on by the Consultants are advised of the contents of these reports. The family doctors have invariably co-operated with the school service in carrying out any treatment and we are indebted to them for their valuable assistance. Most, but not all, of the children submitted for the advice of Consultants are pupils attending the special schools. The intention is to expand these services to conform to the requirements of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.

In the past year, 24 children were submitted for special examination and the recommendations of the Specialists attended to.

REHABILITATION SCHEME.

Owing to the operation of the Disabled Persons Act, the need for this scheme is very much less than formerly. Most of the cases previously affected by this scheme are now provided for by this Act. It is a routine practice of the School Medical Officers to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour by filling in the forms which will secure inclusion of crippled children in the benefits of the Disabled Persons Act.

The number of children dealt with under the Rehabilitation Scheme was as follows :—

Number of children offered facilities	...	...	...	3
Number of children accepting facilities	...	...	...	3
Number of children presented to Ministry of Labour				3
Number of children accepted for Rehabilitation (one was deferred)	...	...	...	2

MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

Following on the mass radiography of children of 15 years and over which was carried out in the year previous, it was thought that a similar examination of 12-year-old children would be very instructive. The mass radiography was carried out by arrangement with the County Public Health Department. The supervision of the arrangements for the examination of the children and the interpretation of the films taken and re-examinations, if necessary, were under the control of Dr. L. Lang, of the County Public Health Department.

The children were drawn from schools in the Cambuslang and Rutherglen areas which were convenient to the siting of the miniature radiographic unit.

In the following paragraphs will be found an account of this interesting survey :—

The survey was carried out from 22/1/47 to 25/2/47, by private bus transport from the schools to the unit at the Junior Instruction Centre, Janebank, Cambuslang. The co-operation of Headmasters was excellent, and the arrangements for taking miniature and large films and for clinical examinations proved satisfactory.

Numbers surveyed and percentage response in sex and school groups.

Total available—1,765. Male 865. Female 900.

Total X-rayed—1,581 (89·57 per cent.). Males 766 (88·5 per cent.). Females 815 (90·5 per cent.).

Total passed on miniature films (no action)—1,455 (92·03 per cent.).

Total recalled for large films—70 (4·4 per cent.).

Total passed on large films—20.

Total examined clinically—49 (3·1 per cent.).

SCHOOL GROUPS.			
<i>School.</i>	<i>No. X-rayed</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Cambuslang.</i>			
Gateside P. School	336 (84·3%)	165 (82·5%)	171 (86·3%)
West Coats H.G.	111 (85·3%)	54 (90%)	57 (81·4%)
St. Bride's R.C.	228 (91·2%)	118 (94·4%)	110 (88·0%)
<i>Rutherglen.</i>			
Gallowflat P. School	337 (91·1%)	155 (91·2%)	182 (91·0%)
The Academy	450 (92·4%)	221 (88·4%)	229 (96·6%)
St. Columcille's R.C.	119 (91·5%)	53 (88·3%)	66 (94·3%)
Totals	<u>1,581</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>815</u>

RESULTS.

These findings are the assessment made after all necessary examinations were completed. Healed primary tuberculous lesions were not diagnosed on miniature films unless calcified glands and a calcified focus or foci were visible in the lung fields. No action was taken in such cases. A number of subjects showed small calcified root glands. These were not recorded. Scoliosis which was considered of significant degree, showing in miniature films, was recorded. Total X-rayed, 1,581.

Tuberculous Lesions.

Lesions not significant—requiring no action.

(Healed primary lesions) 21 (1·32%)

Significant Lesions—

Requiring treatment 1 (·06%)

Requiring observation 11 (·63%)

Non-tuberculous Lesions.

Cardio-vascular	...	...	11 (previously known 7)
Respiratory	...	...	4 (previously known 2)
Scoliosis	...	...	18
Others	...	...	10

In all cases with significant abnormalities, the family doctor was, with the parent's consent, informed. Cases requiring dispensary observation or treatment were referred to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health.

COMMENTS.

The incidence of significant tuberculous lesions is, as would be expected, lower than in the group of scholars of 15 years and over, but it is sufficient to justify Miniature Surveys of scholars of 12 years and over in the different areas where the unit is sited. There was one tuberculous case of an adult type, in a contact requiring treatment, and eleven requiring observation—six of primary complex not yet entirely healed; four of minimal pulmonary tuberculous lesions of varying size and type, and one of recent tuberculous pleurisy with doubtful lung appearances.

The housing condition of the group showing 587 (37·1 per cent.) living in overcrowded conditions compares unfavourably with the fifteen years and over group (6·9 per cent. overcrowded).

INTENSIVE COURSES IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

These courses were held again, as in previous years, in secondary schools during the period intervening between the end of the leaving certificate examinations and the summer holidays. The number of schools availing themselves of these classes was somewhat smaller than in previous years. The classes in first aid and home nursing are affiliated to the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and the Red Cross respectively, and are conducted according to their regulations. An examination is held at the end of each course and certificates, medallions, etc., are awarded. One of the objects of holding these classes was to attract girls into the nursing profession, and in one school nearly all the girls taking one of these classes had the intention of adopting nursing as a career. There was some difficulty in getting suitable persons to act as demonstrators in the First Aid Classes. The children taking part in these classes are enthusiastic and no doubt enjoy the relief from

more scholastic work. The number of pupils enrolled in the First Aid Classes and Home Nursing Classes was 231 and 70 respectively. After examination in First Aid, 143 pupils gained proficiency certificates and 19 gained medallions. In Home Nursing, of 66 who sat the examination, 63 gained certificates. Below is a tabular statement giving details :—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN FIRST AID AND AMBULANCE WORK.
(Session 1947)

<i>School</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled</i>	<i>Pupils presented for examination</i>	<i>Pupils who gained proficiency certificates</i>	<i>Pupils who gained medallions</i>
Airdrie Academy ...	48	33	33	—
Biggar High ...	26	26	19	7
Elmwood Secondary	40	15	13	—
Lanark Grammar Sec.	21	19	10	—
Larkhall Academy ...	40	40	36	4
Our Lady's High ...	41	28	21	7
Uddingston Grammar	15	12	11	1
Totals ...	231	173	143	19

INTENSIVE COURSE IN HOME NURSING.
(Session 1947)

<i>School</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled</i>	<i>Number of pupils presented for examination</i>	<i>Number of pupils who passed the elementary examination</i>
Coatbridge Secondary	18	16	16
Dalziel High ...	15	14	14
Hamilton Academy ...	14	13	13
Wishaw High ...	23	23	20
Totals ...	70	66	63

CHILD GUIDANCE.

There is no fixed clinic for this purpose in Lanarkshire yet. A Principal Psychologist has been appointed with temporary quarters at Janebank Junior Instruction Centre, Cambuslang. School visitation for survey purposes, in as many schools as possible, has been carried out. An extension of this service to embrace assistant psychologists and a speech therapist is expected to materialise in the incoming year. Mr. Smith, Principal Psychologist, although attached to the Educational Staff, works in close association with the School Medical Staff, and I am indebted to him for his willing assistance at all times.

During the year, 91 schools were visited and 51 home visits were made. The total number of children individually tested and interviewed during the session was 621, of whom 383 were boys and 238 were girls.

The sources of reference were the schools, the Director of Education, the School Medical Service, private practitioners and parents. 102 children were also individually tested in connection with the Mental Survey conducted by the Scottish Council for Research in Education. The classification of defects, with the numbers relative thereto, is as follows :—

(1) Emotional disorders, 123 ; (2) Delinquency, 52 ; (3) General educational backwardness and educational maladjustment, 339 ; (4) Speech disorders, 43 ; and a miscellaneous group of children on probation, children under the Children and Young Persons Act, children with physical factors, faulty home factors and training, friction between school and home, etc.

In 51 instances, home visitation was carried out. The number of interviews with parents was 62, and treatment interviews were arranged in 42 cases.

TABLE I. (1946-47).

Total number of children examined at

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS :—						* Other Systematic Examinations
Ordinary Schools	{	Entrants	...	...	7,696	1,109
		Second Age Group	...	...	8,605	227
		Third Age Group	...	...	8,122	329
Secondary Schools	}	Age Group	...	...	544	7
Total					24,967	1,672

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS :—

Special (Non-routine) Cases	...	...	...	...	3,497
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	4,069
Total	...	...	...	...	7,566

Number of individual children inspected at systematic (routine) examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (exclusive of uncleanliness and dental caries) :—

Ordinary Schools	{	Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,189
		Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,643
		Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,332
Secondary Schools	}	Age Group	...	...	...	...	30
Total							4,194

* Information for Table III not available, but will be shown in future reports.

TABLE II

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS (1946-47).

[illegible]

TABLE III. (1946-47)

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSIFICATION.	ENTRANTS.		SECOND AGE GROUP.		THIRD AGE GROUP.		SECONDARY SCHOOLS AGE GROUP.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	No. of Children.	Per-centage.
I. Children free from defects,	3,204	41.63	4,124	47.92	4,421	54.43	406	74.63	12,155	48.7
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from :—										
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, with or without glasses ;	—	—	486	5.65	365	4.5	18	3.31	869	3.48
or (b) Conditions of mouth or teeth requiring treatment, ...	59	0.77	39	0.45	27	0.33	3	0.55	128	0.51
(c) Both (a) and (b), ...	1	0.01	5	0.06	2	0.02	—	—	8	0.03
Total, ...	60	0.78	530	6.16	394	4.85	21	3.86	1,005	4.02
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks, ...	3,281	42.63	2,790	32.42	2,218	27.31	74	13.6	8,363	33.49
IV. Children suffering from defects where										
(a) Complete cure may ultimately be expected, ...	1,072	13.93	1,034	12.02	945	11.64	33	6.07	3,084	12.35
(b) Improvement only may be expected, ...	79	1.03	127	1.48	144	1.77	10	1.84	360	1.44
Total, ...	1,151	14.96	1,161	13.5	1,089	13.41	43	7.91	3,444	13.79
Total No. of children examined, ...	7,696	100%	8,605	100%	8,122	100%	544	100%	24,967	100%

TABLE IV. (1946-47.)

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE
IN THE AREA.

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.
Blind,	—	10	10
Partially sighted—			
(a) Refractive errors in which the curricu- lum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition,	1	27	28
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school,	3	10	13
Deaf—			
Grade I,	346	—	346
Grade IIA,	364	—	364
Grade IIB,	3	6	9
Grade III,	—	75	75
Defective Speech—			
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures,	419	13	432
(b) Stammering requiring special educa- tional measures,	107	—	107
Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—			
(a) Educable (I.Q. approximately 50-70),	450	362	812
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50),	4	39	43
Epilepsy—			
(a) Mild and occasional,	59	16	75
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school),	3	6	9
Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—			
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (exclud- ing cervical glands),	43	24	67
(b) General orthopaedic conditions, ...	413	114	527
(c) Organic heart disease,	421	61	482
(d) Other causes of ill-health,	60	226	286
Multiple Defects—			
(a)	—	186*	186
(b)	—	87†	87

* Mental Defect plus one or more physical defects.

† More than one physical defect.



TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

SCHOOL. MANAGEMENT AREA.	NUMBERS EXAMINED.																												N	
	5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.			Total.
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd		
Area No. 1	129	25	111	29	128	18	121	27	122	28	140	24	107	28	137	25	87	16	30	6	17	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	1,362	
„ „ 2	222	63	190	66	193	56	254	73	263	67	191	79	205	74	157	53	128	56	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,421	
„ „ 3	604	130	613	148	609	162	673	188	687	168	632	188	700	190	672	180	610	193	230	58	89	—	43	—	4	—	—	—	7,771	1
„ „ 4	581	272	625	275	631	295	619	274	629	295	598	283	602	272	539	193	619	159	152	33	41	3	30	—	9	—	3	—	8,032	1
„ „ 5	364	59	270	49	331	48	341	54	327	58	349	49	296	54	238	46	233	29	23	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,237	
„ „ 6	1,107	126	1,089	101	995	118	1,126	110	1,105	127	953	112	956	98	1,007	68	1,058	—	419	—	152	—	97	—	50	—	13	—	10,987	3
„ „ 7	898	188	758	202	836	193	881	210	788	240	756	217	747	178	595	176	492	173	132	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,677	2
„ „ 8	576	486	497	492	513	451	525	472	528	525	457	462	446	403	400	325	296	277	53	46	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,240	2
„ „ 9	700	223	676	248	655	246	717	232	644	249	683	248	634	150	413	126	281	133	45	36	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7,347	2
„ „ 10	380	—	379	—	399	—	424	—	431	—	474	—	406	—	408	—	477	—	150	—	61	—	48	—	26	—	5	—	4,068	1
„ „ 11	1,038	82	1,157	91	1,024	84	1,133	100	1,115	92	1,086	95	1,149	126	1,300	335	1,017	562	344	214	115	102	51	57	25	26	2	7	12,529	3
„ „ 12	936	544	1,035	625	1,121	617	1,076	586	1,169	650	1,102	665	1,072	598	1,178	540	1,172	484	500	176	233	119	147	104	44	55	8	21	16,577	2
„ „ 13	1,294	192	1,186	298	1,256	265	1,287	258	1,172	285	1,202	261	1,237	255	1,367	121	1,387	—	508	—	233	—	147	—	101	—	14	—	14,326	3
„ „ 14	355	304	350	321	389	360	376	389	338	342	365	354	356	377	412	363	354	358	162	154	55	54	33	25	5	21	1	3	6,976	2
Total	9,184	2,694	8,936	2,945	9,080	2,913	9,553	2,973	9,318	3,124	8,988	3,037	8,913	2,803	8,823	2,551	8,211	2,440	2,778	759	1,009	285	598	186	270	102	46	31	112,550	28

MENT (1946-47).

Total.	NUMBERS NOTIFIED.		TOTAL.	Percentage Requiring Treatment.	Number of Pupils Accepting Treatment.	Number of Pupils Treated.	Number of Attendances made for Treatment.	EXTRACTIONS		FILLINGS.				OTHER TREATMENT.		Number of General Anaesthetic Cases.	SESSIONS.					
	Boys.	Girls.						Temp.	Perm.	Amalgam.		Cement.		Temp.	Perm.		Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Treat-ment.	Inspection.
										Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.									
1,362	279	245	524	38.4	403	356	363	401	66	—	87	—	1	—	34	—	45½	19				
2,421	442	424	866	35.7	799	647	665	701	103	—	153	—	3	—	121	—	68	22½				
7,771	1,349	1,267	2,616	33.6	1,668	1,346	1,378	1,394	255	—	298	—	5	—	211	—	166½	66				
8,032	1,363	1,302	2,665	33.2	1,082	891	912	1,148	167	1	280	—	20	—	61	—	118	60				
3,237	921	851	1,772	55.0	863	806	1,044	683	122	12	547	—	—	—	136	—	124	24				
10,987	3,140	3,409	6,549	59.5	2,638	2,045	2,759	2,479	335	—	611	484	48	—	114	2	312½	82				
8,677	2,229	2,230	4,459	51.8	1,711	1,587	1,721	1,849	320	41	259	613	84	8	280	1	201	71½				
8,240	2,711	2,742	5,453	66.0	1,321	966	1,285	873	189	6	684	—	4	—	268	—	151	60				
7,347	2,739	2,833	5,572	75.8	3,452	2,984	3,223	3,404	443	105	696	340	52	—	354	—	333½	56½				
4,068	1,547	1,525	3,072	75.2	1,909	1,371	1,568	1,539	195	42	431	—	28	3	124	1	149½	30				
12,529	3,594	3,569	7,163	57.2	1,722	1,676	1,887	1,480	495	3	313	921	299	1	708	—	248	87				
16,577	2,655	2,554	5,209	31.4	1,686	1,491	1,515	1,665	341	—	453	2	69	2	71	—	185	120				
14,326	3,124	2,746	5,870	40.0	2,957	1,782	2,215	1,821	310	40	523	88	63	17	447	—	252	93½				
6,976	2,541	2,568	5,109	73.0	712	437	587	377	47	19	373	2	5	—	88	—	69	53				
112,550	28,634	28,265	56,899	50.6	22,923	18,385	21,122	19,814	3,388	269	5,708	2,450	681	31	3,017	4	2,423½	845				

TABLE VI. (1946-47).

VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	Number of Children Examined.	Number of Children Re-examined.	Total Attendances.	Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed.	Number Treated otherwise or Advised.	Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring Treatment.
Dr. JOHN A. MORTIMER.						
Blantyre	68	131	199	63	5	—
Cadder	29	120	149	29	—	—
(Bishopbriggs and Chryston)						
Carlisle	13	69	82	10	3	—
East Kilbride	11	39	50	11	—	—
Lanark	46	332	378	45	1	—
Larkhall	95	313	408	87	8	—
Shotts	60	284	344	58	2	—
Strathaven	34	90	124	31	3	—
Uddingston	91	272	363	86	5	—
Wishaw	179	953	1,132	171	8	—
Knowetop Special School ...	11	54	65	11	—	—
Dr. H. SOMERVILLE MARTYN.						
Abington	2	8	10	2	—	—
Airdrie	228	470	698	196	24	8
Baillieston	61	100	161	55	4	2
Bellshill	180	374	554	167	8	5
Biggar	11	18	29	6	5	—
Cambuslang	137	374	511	123	10	4
Carnwath	23	70	93	16	6	1
Lesmahagow	49	50	99	42	4	3
Rutherglen	96	195	291	84	7	5
Dr. JAMES HILL.						
Coatbridge	391	704	1,095	384	7	—
Hamilton	293	518	811	278	15	—
Motherwell	389	309	698	354	35	—
Total	2,497	5,847	8,344	2,309	160	28

TABLE VII. (1946-47)

MINOR AILMENTS.

SHOWING (a) NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED AT EACH CLINIC; (b) TOTAL ATTENDANCES MADE; (c) NATURE OF AILMENT FROM WHICH THE CHILDREN SUFFERED.

	AIRDRIE CLINIC.			BAILLIESTON CLINIC.			BELLSHILL CLINIC.			BLANTYRE CLINIC.			CAMBUSLANG CLINIC.			COATBRIDGE CLINIC.			HAMILTON CLINIC.			LARKHALL CLINIC.			MOTHERWELL CLINIC.			RUTHERGLEN CLINIC.			SHOTTS CLINIC.			WISHAW CLINIC.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.			
DISEASES OF THE EYE—																																				
Blepharitis, ...	27	33	516	17	20	369	46	69	1,170	22	23	487	23	28	349	60	55	1,286	24	36	514	22	27	321	29	22	662	35	37	446	4	1	130	33	23	538
Conjunctivitis, ...	3	8	60	12	15	162	25	35	474	12	9	100	26	22	307	13	11	96	25	21	291	13	24	302	9	13	145	17	10	194	—	—	—	14	9	187
Corneal Ulcer, ...	1	1	26	4	1	27	—	1	12	—	1	3	1	1	4	2	3	35	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	13	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	
Corneal Opacities, ...	1	2	55	1	—	25	—	—	—	2	1	68	3	—	86	2	3	59	1	1	47	—	—	—	—	1	13	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Ophthalmia and Phlyctenular Conj., ...	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Keratitis-Interstitial, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hordeolum (Stye), ...	10	14	36	7	10	50	10	14	91	13	9	107	8	14	46	22	26	90	10	10	98	9	18	74	3	1	32	9	11	58	—	—	—	8	11	144
Stillicidium, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases, ...	—	1	1	6	2	20	—	1	6	3	2	32	4	3	70	3	2	16	—	1	9	3	2	7	—	—	—	2	6	28	1	—	1	2	—	22
TOTAL, ...	42	59	694	48	48	658	81	120	1,753	52	45	797	66	68	866	102	100	1,582	62	73	988	47	72	712	41	37	852	65	65	743	5	1	131	59	44	918
DISEASES OF THE SKIN—																																				
Impetigo Contagiosa, ...	130	129	1,080	66	46	569	68	75	658	92	36	755	93	43	537	153	106	983	138	87	1,257	90	67	637	86	49	628	66	39	435	3	9	57	98	31	665
Eczema, ...	1	1	15	7	10	114	1	5	11	17	13	211	12	7	189	1	3	28	17	19	255	10	13	178	13	14	122	5	8	172	—	—	—	12	7	74
Alopecia Areata, ...	2	—	10	4	—	61	—	2	2	1	3	78	1	—	1	1	10	4	3	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	—	—	1	—	4	88	
Scabies, ...	87	117	970	21	38	300	24	41	164	63	91	548	*12	16	47	96	124	1,060	99	99	1,007	54	40	488	66	60	532	7	31	120	34	44	330	80	64	719
Pediculosis Capitis, with Impet. Contag., ...	2	8	30	—	6	43	1	5	27	3	7	108	—	24	97	3	6	30	3	9	172	1	5	35	—	—	—	1	4	8	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pediculosis Capitis, ...	1	28	55	4	22	72	—	15	31	14	59	348	16	89	578	2	42	127	13	93	459	2	19	78	2	57	295	2	33	41	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dermatitis Seborrhœica, ...	20	20	242	4	8	65	34	35	366	10	13	167	9	4	27	33	25	311	3	5	30	11	6	143	8	6	55	10	10	165	1	—	5	6	7	302
Wounds and Septic Sores, ...	400	240	1,933	238	225	1,881	284	224	2,308	229	216	1,700	380	180	2,117	565	428	2,728	255	186	2,175	176	244	1,576	94	58	636	372	255	1,044	7	12	54	145	79	793
Psoriasis, ...	2	2	46	1	2	13	1	1	19	1	5	94	3	1	53	4	3	34	2	—	16	1	1	11	1	—	16	—	1	2	1	1	25	2	7	57
Other Skin Diseases, ...	38	34	266	27	46	289	54	72	582	68	56	800	94	143	1,847	72	48	449	62	63	778	40	83	913	26	26	160	97	101	1,022	4	2	34	32	31	167
TOTAL, ...	683	579	4,647	372	403	3,407	467	475	4,168	498	499	4,809	620	507	5,493	930	786	5,760	596	564	6,235	385	478	4,059	299	271	2,514	560	483	3,041	51	71	509	375	298	2,909
DISEASES OF THE EAR—																																				
Chronic Suppurative Inflammation, ...	33	34	960	24	18	459	33	38	678	26	23	622	17	12	248	51	37	1,026	47	43	971	8	15	219	28	12	447	18	17	365	3	2	51	20	24	489
Ceruminous Collection, ...	6	4	22	1	3	11	5	11	45	9	5	56	4	9	36	6	12	24	9	5	63	2	10	65	4	3	34	4	3	20	—	1	4	5	3	16
Chronic Catarrh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	17	1	—	7	—	—	—	2	6	61	1	3	13	2	—	2	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
Other Diseases, ...	2	—	4	2	4	6	3	4	28	2	—	11	5	1	24	1	1	16	4	4	64	1	1	10	5	2	47	7	6	47	—	1	5	5	5	20
TOTAL, ...	41	38	986	27	25	476	41	53	751	41	30	706	27	22	315	58	50	1,066	62	58	1,159	12	29	307	39	17	530	30	26	439	3	4	60	30	34	530
DISEASES OF THE NOSE—																																				
Nasal Catarrh, ...	13	1	120	9	16	131	4	4	58	10	7	164	38	24	982	8	7	111	14	17	284	4	18	295	21	6	337	6	4	53	—	1	38	15	10	219
Nasal Obstruction, ...	—	1	1	1	—	9	1	—	2	3	3	42	1	2	6	—	1	1	13	16	298	3	14	191	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13
TOTAL, ...	13	2	121	10	16	140	5	4	60	13	10	206	39	26	988	8	8	112	27	33	582	7	32	486	22	7	343	6	4	53	—	1	38	17	10	232
Ringworm of Head, ...	50	16	593	5	1	45	3	1	28	2	—	12	1	—	1	20	6	255	3	—	31	1	—	2	2	—	33	1	2	8	1	—	16	—	—	—
Ringworm of Body, ...	20	28	225	2	1	18	7	3	33	4	4	71	—	1	3	18	10	115	1	3	30	3	2	10	—	—	—	3	4	39	1	1	18	1	1	13
TOTAL, ...	70	44	818	7	2	63	10	4	61	6	4	83	1	1	4	38	16	370	4	3	61	4	2	12	2	—	33	4	6	47	2	1	34	1	1	13

* School Nursing Staff also treated 38 Boys and 25 Girls, who made 173 attendances, at The Health Institute, Cambuslang.

TABLE VIIa. (Supplementary), 1946-47.

MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Emergency Clinics).

CLINIC.	EYE DISEASES.			SKIN DISEASES.			EAR DISEASES.			DISEASES OF NOSE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.
Blackwood	9	7	55	107	61	928	3	4	34	7	7	115
Lesmahagow	13	20	140	178	176	1,916	3	7	48	4	2	41
Carluke	11	18	335	200	169	3,394	12	13	140	2	4	54
Carnwath	6	12	310	72	92	1,783	12	8	213	1	—	7
Lanark	6	20	333	55	73	755	15	17	385	2	6	141
Forth	20	13	705	60	52	961	9	5	210	1	—	19
Stonehouse	14	6	65	124	149	897	—	2	7	1	1	5
Strathaven	37	34	430	701	537	4,743	4	7	163	4	2	71
East Kilbride	19	23	174	288	214	1,925	4	3	24	2	2	66
Benhar	19	22	644	191	160	1,795	9	8	297	3	1	75
Mobile Clinic	21	29	1,021	158	110	2,806	20	9	493	2	—	40
TOTALS	175	204	4,212	2,134	1,793	21,903	91	83	2,014	29	25	634

Total number of children treated 4,534

Total number of attendances made 28,763

